

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1913

NUMBER 3

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of
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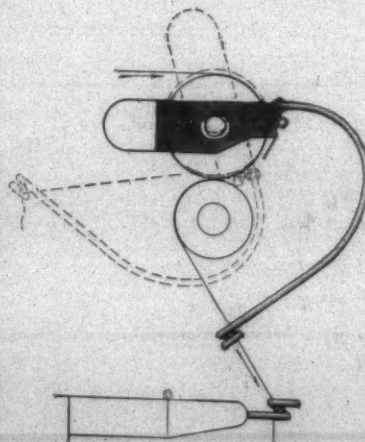
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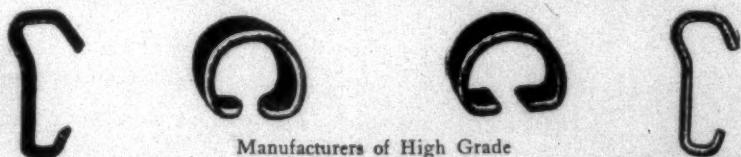
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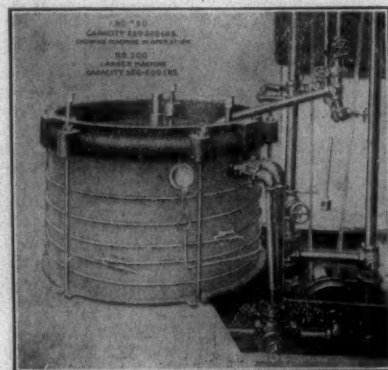


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 18, 1913

NUMBER 3

Cotton Goods in Canada

Extracts from Report of Commercial Agent W. A. Graham Clark

(Continued from last week)

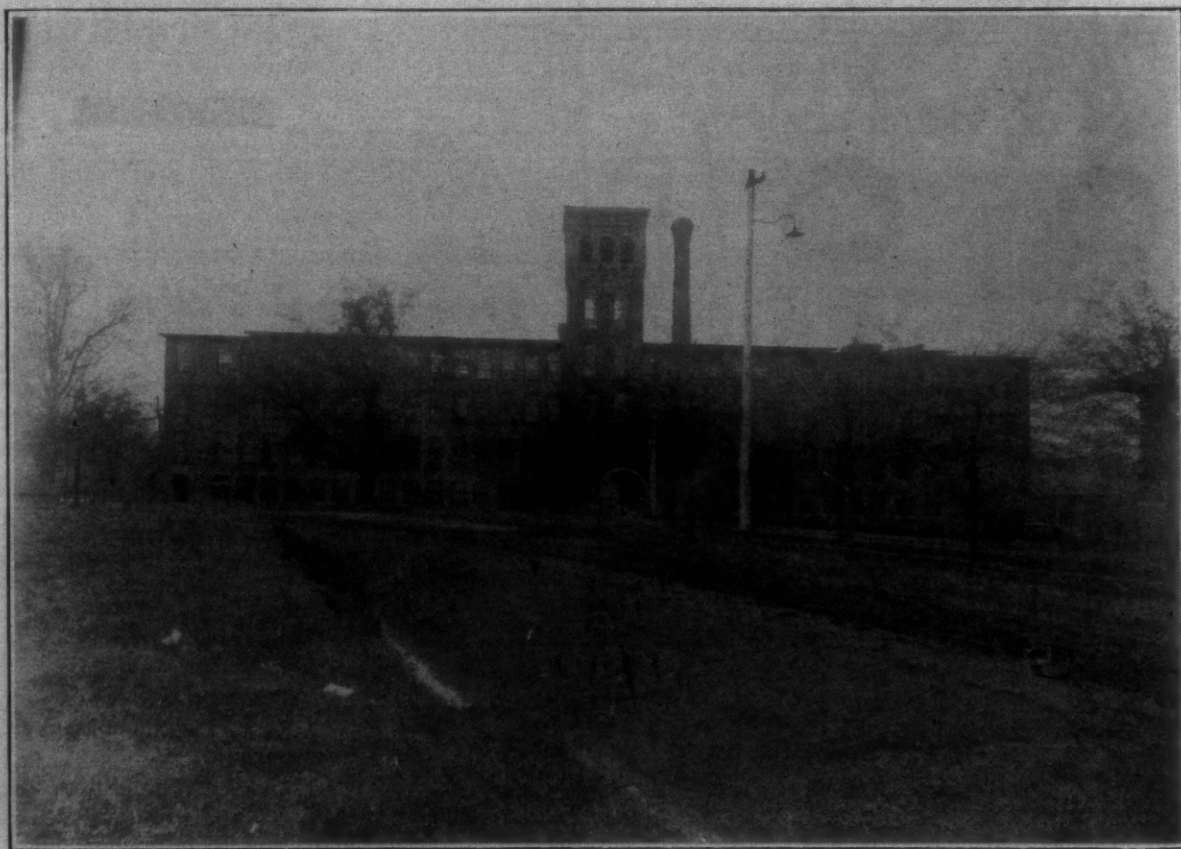
The Canadian mills are not keeping pace with the demands of their home market, but they are enlarging, and if a line is imported in considerable quantities they soon get out an imitation. Their print designs are largely based on the American, which are more novel and more suited to the Canadian

meet the demands of the consumers, and there is still a good market for such articles as "Serpentine crape," which they have imitated with the lighter "Japonette crape" of the same width and construction; "Lonsdale superfine cambrie" which they have imitated with the "Lansdowne superfine cambrie A," the "Wabasso A cambrie," and others

a large extent, but the importers say that in some cases they could still afford to buy American goods if they were made to suit the market. In most cases American and Canadian tastes are about the same but there are differences. For instance, on butter cloths a large importer at Winnipeg said that he had sold 40,000 pieces of yards of but-

demanded a bright live black, while the samples sent from the United States had more of a dead, greenish-black finish. In Canada, over three-fourths of the trade in denims is in black denims, made with black warp and filling, with a smaller demand for gold back, cadet and other kinds.

The Dominion Textile Co. is fore-



MILLS MANUFACTURING CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.

(Courtesy Greenville Daily News.)

taste than the usual English designs. They have practically driven American gray sheetings off the market with similar pure-sized goods. Their standard construction in gray sheetings, by the way, seems to be the 64 by 60 in widths of 33 to 36 inches. On some lines of American goods, such as duckings, fleece, printed serims, Stiefels and blue drills, the Canadian mills, in spite of many attempts, have not yet been able to make an article that will

The Canadians are not entirely copyists, as they have some good designers in their print works, but the neighboring American industry being so much the larger they naturally have to follow their lead in many cases, and if an American specially invades their market to any extent they try to replace it as soon as possible with a similar one made by their mill.

The preferential duty tends to keep out American piece goods to

ter cloth, but could not get delivery for several months because of the local mills being sold up. He said he would fill in with American butter cloth, but that his trade demanded 32-inch widths, while he could get only 36-inch widths from the United States. Similarly he said he could use American black denim if he could get any but that American imitations of the Canadian black denim were not satisfactory in color, that the Canadian

most in imitating and displacing American cottons, and on ordinary prints, for instance, now has the great bulk of the trade up to the 15-cent retail class. At 15 cents and above they meet strong English competition. All Canadian prints are made at their Magog Print Works. They now have six classes of shirting prints, which are marked, respectively, L. X; 3; C.; D. C.; T. B., and G. C.

(Continued on Page 7)

How Cotton Fibres are Injured

Cotton is not an ideal fibre, having a very irregular character, arising from its growth, its constituents, and the impurities that are likely to be introduced into it, these being due to the nature of climate, the character of the country and the insect pests that are a scourge to the cotton fields, whether in America, Egypt or India. There is a large percentage of poor fibres in all cotton. If a handful of cotton, after it has been gathered from the bolls is examined under an ordinary low power glass, the variations seen will be very great. In order to free the fibre from the seed, it has to go through a most brutal process in

the earliest processes rough, brutal methods of dealing with the cotton are still carried out. Cotton spinning is probably the greatest industry in the world, outside agriculture, and yet it has not been dealt with from a truly scientific point of view. No such scientific consideration has been given to it as has, for instance, brought about the improved methods in dyeing calico printing, bleaching, the general chemical industry, steam engine practice or general engineering. In dealing with these brutal machines, called openers and scutchers, the beater of the scouter will first be considered.

cone drums, which regulates the speed of the feed roller as the cotton goes through too thick or too thin. The point to be noted is that the beater, which has a blunt edge, comes and knocks the fibres away as they emerge just over the pedal nose. The setting of the pedal nose in relation to the point of the beaters depends upon the individual

pedals run in a series of two inches width, and they are placed side by side the full width of the machine. If the cover of the beater is lifted, hard compact pieces of cotton due to the wedge action of the beater in passing, may often be found on the pedal nose. This is a very serious source of damage. The fibres are partially hammered up, and prob-

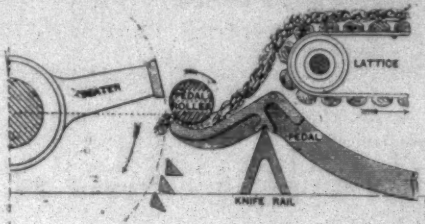


Fig. 1.

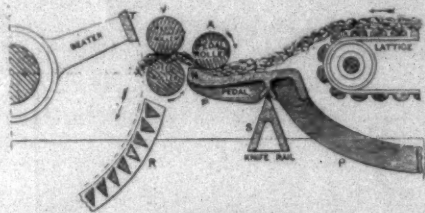


Figure 3.

the gin. In this machine there are a series of saws running between grids at a very high rate of speed. These saws grip the cotton fibre and tear it from the seed, which cannot pass between the grids. One would think that these saw teeth would drag the fibres at once through the teeth, but this is not so. The teeth are constantly, and at an enormous rate, catching the fibres, missing them and ultimately, after a large number of teeth of the saws have passed between and along the fibres, they weaken the attachment of the fibre to the seed so much that it leads to their detachment, very often tearing away or bringing away with them portions of the cuticle of the seed, which, of course, is eliminated in the subsequent processes. The fibre, when received in the mill, is thus in a somewhat damaged condition. A microscopic examination of the fibres will show that they are of a very irregular character.

The first actual processes capable of doing damage in the spinning mill itself are opening and scutching. Most cotton spinning machinery dates from an early period, and we have done very little, in a sense, to improve matters from what took place many years ago. As an analogy we might say that in the early days we got a navy to do the work for us, and what we have done since has been that, instead of letting him wear the usual rough corduroy, we have dressed him up in rather better clothes, and persuaded him to behave himself a little better. But the navy is still in the

Fig. 1 shows a section through a portion of the scutcher and the passage of the cotton can be easily followed. The beater is seen in relation to the other parts of the machine, so that its action can be understood. The beater (Fig. 2) is

judgment of the carder or manager who is in charge. Very often it is neglected, and in any case, neglected or not, the principle of the whole thing is one that must lead to brutality from the point of view of cotton fibre. The damage which will be done to the cotton may be judged from the following figures: The beater revolves 1000 to 1200 revolutions per minute. There are two blades on it, and sometimes three blades, in which case they are of a smaller diameter and run a little slower, but the general practice is to have two blades, see Fig. 2. The beater gives the cotton 2400 blows per minute at the rate of 1200 revolutions per minute. During the time that a one inch length of cotton emerges there will be about 8000 blows given to it. It will readily be realized what a terrific brutal action must take place. The number of blows varies with individual machines. Some may give 7000 blows, and some may give as

ably well broken and cracked, and more or less crushed. Fig. 3 is an improvement in a sense. It is used for the finest and longest stapled cotton. It may be said that textile machinists are the people who are chiefly responsible for our cotton spinning, and as a consequence they are almost always the people who determine the kind of machinery that should go into a cotton mill. They have evidently recognized from experience that there are some serious faults with the direct pedal arrangement, as in Fig. 1, so for the finer long staple cotton they have introduced an arrangement whereby the blow comes, not on the pedal, but on another roller. There are two feed rollers (Fig. 3), and the pedal is placed just before the cotton is passed between them: this gives the regulating effect. The number of blows, and probability of considerable damage are, however, not much reduced. There is still a similar crushing effect round the

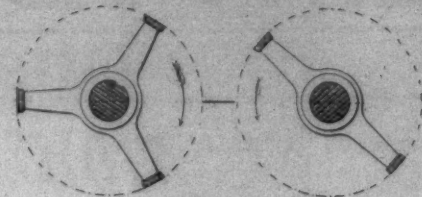


Fig. 2.

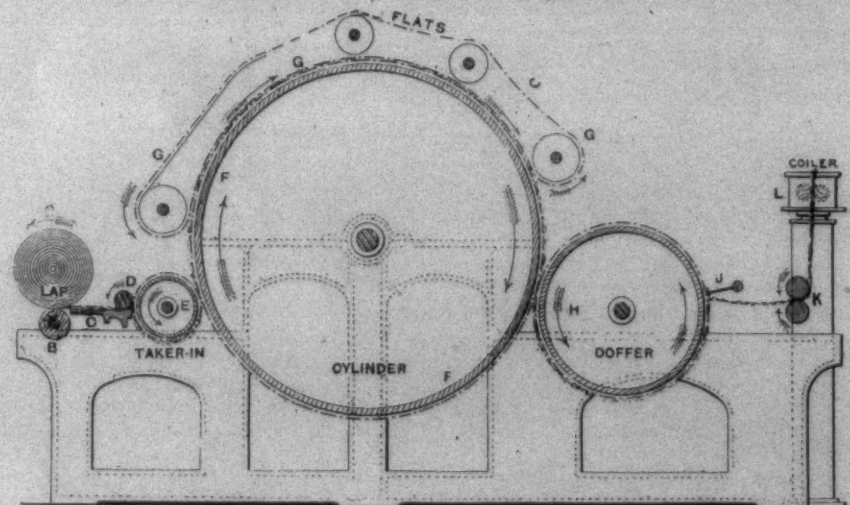


Figure 4.

composed of arms, whose extremities carry blades of steel; there may be two or three blades, according to the class of cotton passing through the machine. The cotton comes over the lattices, piled as thick as convenient, four laps thick as a rule. From here it passes between a roller (see Fig. 1) and a lever, and as it emerges it is struck by the revolving beater. The lever is centered on the knife edge and its long arm actuates the motion on the

many as 10,000 blows for every inch of fibre that emerges over the pedal nose. What happens very often (apart from the damage that may be done to the cotton due to this terrific hammering that the fibres receive is that the cotton emerging just over the pedal nose is wedged by the downward moving blade. This wedge acting takes place frequently. Of course, owing to running at a terrific speed this is a very dangerous portion of the machine. The

bottom roller, which, in this case, is corrugated longitudinally. In spite of this being a decided improvement, there is still an enormous number of terrific blows struck by the beater, constantly repeated on very short lengths of the fibre. It should be added that the setting of the pedal nose from the circle described by the beater is one of those adjustments which is regulated by the experience and the judgment of the manager or the

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Another great sinner in respect of injuring cotton is the card, which is also somewhat brutal. The first point to note is where the licker-in or taker-in begins to strike the cotton and take possession of it. The general disposition of the parts of the card will be familiar, see Fig. 4. D is the feed roller, and C is the dish feed. The important matter at the moment is the shape of the plate C. The cotton is taken from the scutcher, where it has been formed in a lap or a kind of blanket rolled up, and is placed at A and unrolled by the revolutions of B between the feed roller D and the dish plate C, the roller being allowed freedom to rise and fall as thick and thin cases come forward. The cotton travels over the edge of the plate C, which is fixed. As the cotton emerges (Fig. 5) the teeth of the taker-in pass through it. The licker-in or taker-in is covered very closely with saw teeth. Taking the whole length of the licker-in, the teeth will pass through the cotton on an average rate of 13 3-4 millions per minute. These teeth pass through the cotton as it emerges over the point of the dish feed. The surface speed of the taker-in is about 1200 times that of the feed roller, so that it is easy to imagine the teeth tearing, possibly innumerable times, through the closely matted cotton as it emerges over the point of the dish feed before the fibres are free to be taken forward. The fibres are

almost isolated in a sense, and the loose dust, dirt, sand, leaf, and other impurities that have been left in the cotton after passing through the scutcher are dashed down between the knives at C and D and the openings between the bars. The cotton is now carried to a large cylinder

the flats, for practical purposes, are stationary, moving only about one foot per minute. For the real purpose of carding the flat may be considered stationary. It is only a practical idea to move the flats forward in order that they may be brought to an outside position, so

grinding roller, and the character of the grinding material. The points of the wire of the cylinder, going at a very high speed, drag the fibres over the edges of the wires on the flat, and some of the fibres will be held and some will be carried forward. That goes on continuously, and, as a matter of fact, some of the fibres are combed a thousand times, and others simply combed once. The fibre may be held on one tooth so firmly that it will be carried round and never touch any other point, but the general mass of the fibres is being changed from the flat to the cylinder, and from the cylinder to the flat. There is naturally a centrifugal action, due to the high speed of the cylinder, which drives the fibres into the flat, and incidentally they settle down for a moment. The wire of the cylinder catches them again and drags them through these half-sharp cutting edges, so it can easily be imagined what a tremendous amount of scraping must be done on the surface of the fibre. It will also be easily understood that a large number of fibres must be broken or snapped, and also a large number must go through damaged by being cracked. If cracked fibres have any influence at all, they will certainly reduce the strength of the yarn, and they must of necessity reduce the strength of the cloth. What effect they may have on dyeing and printing I do not know. I simply say there is considerable damage done. If a card is examin-

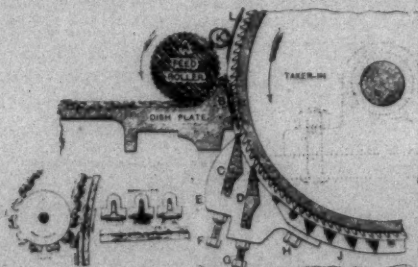


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

(see Fig. 4), and taken along until it meets with what are termed the flats. The flats are places where a tremendous amount of damage may be done, because in these flats the fibres are very isolated indeed. The cylinder is covered with an enormously large number of fine needle teeth. Traveling over this cylinder are a series of needle-covered bars termed flats. Fig. 6 represents some of them. They are all coupled up by a chain and travel round as shown in Fig. 4. The number of teeth on a cylinder passing a given point per minute will be about 362 millions. The cotton is taken between the flats and the cylinder. It is the surface speed that is really the factor in this case. While the cylinder is running at a high surface speed, say 800 feet per minute,

that they can be stripped. The cotton goes in between each flat and the cylinder, at a wider opening than that from which it emerges. There is, therefore, a wedge-like action. The teeth are very fine, and it is the points of the teeth that have the combing action, and which are depended upon for effectiveness. The points of the teeth have to be ground very frequently. Directly it is found that a card is not combing well, is not cleaning, isolating all the fibres, leaving dirt, allowing irregularities to appear in the web one knows that the points of the card teeth are getting too smooth. If these teeth were examined under the microscope they would be seen to have sharp ragged edges, due to the high speed at which the cylinder runs, the high speed of the

(Continued on Page 16)

Southern Textile Association in Mississippi

A state branch of the Southern Textile Association, that bids fair to have an important bearing on industrial conditions in the state of Mississippi, was effected at Meridian, Miss., last week by thirty-four superintendents and overseers of Mississippi cotton mills.

The representatives of the various cotton mills assembled in the parlors of the Great Southern Hotel in Meridian, and the first thing on the program was the delivery of the address of welcome by Mayor John W. Parker, who assured the visitors that it was a pleasure to the city to have them assemble there, and he trusted that their stay and deliberations might prove both pleasant and profitable.

The response to the address was eloquently made by A. B. Carter of Athens, Ga., secretary of the Southern Textile Association. It was a graceful acknowledgement of the welcome so cordially extended on the part of the mayor.

The meeting was called to order by C. H. Goodroe of Yazoo City, vice president of the Southern Textile Association, who is the father of the movement to organize the Mississippi division.

The following officers of the Mississippi division were elected:

J. S. Stroud, superintendent of the Lauderdale Cotton Mills Company of Meridian, president, who presided over the meeting.

J. B. Meacham, superintendent of the Delta Mills of McComb City, vice president.

H. Will Nelson of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, of Starkville, secretary.

H. C. Moore, superintendent of the Magnolia mills, Magnolia, treasurer.

An interesting address on labor was delivered by Capt. T. L. Wainwright of the Stonewall mills.

An address was delivered by H. Will Nelson in the interest of the textile department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the future of cotton manufacture in Mississippi.

Dr. W. E. Neblin of Yazoo City read a paper that met with the enthusiastic approval of all present on the subject of sanitation in cotton mills.

Following this there was a general discussion on labor and theoretical questions concerning textile work and sanitation at cotton mills.

It was decided by the meeting to put before the next session of the legislature the true condition of mills, the condition of labor and efforts to benefit employees and their families in educational ways.

A board of governors was appointed composed of the following: W. Z. Smith, Yazoo City; Edgar Mitchell, Stonewall, and E. J. McClellan, Tupelo. One of the duties of this board will be to select the time and place of the next meeting.

At the night session the members of the organization enjoyed a splen-

did banquet at the Great Southern Hotel, in which there were many toasts and responses and a general discussion pertaining to the textile industry in the south.

President Stroud was authorized to appoint a legislative committee, which will be announced later. One of the objects of this committee will be to confer with employees, who, it is said, desire to have the state law, requiring 10 hours a day and 60 hours a week, so modified as to allow the employees to put in the sixty hours a week by Saturday noon, so that they can have a half holiday each week.

Those attending the meeting were J. B. Meacham, McComb City, superintendent Delta Cotton Mills; H. C. Moore, superintendent Magnolia Cotton Mills, Magnolia; G. H. Goodroe, superintendent Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City; W. N. Wilson, overseer weaving, Delta Cotton Mills, McComb City; J. W. Greenlee, overseer spinning, Magnolia Cotton Mills, Magnolia; A. K. Wallace, shipping clerk, Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City; A. C. Canterbury, overseer spinning, Priscilla Mills, Meridian; A. B. Carter, southern representative Victor Shaw R. T. Co., Athens, Ga.; R. F. Goodroe, master mechanic, Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City; R. L. Sherrod, assistant overseer, Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City; Thomas Goodroe, assistant overseer spinning, Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City; T. L. Wainwright, president Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall; A. W. Mungall, dyer, Lauderdale Cotton Mills, Meridian; W. Z. Smith, overseer carding, Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City; A. T. Cain, overseer spinning, Lauderdale Cotton Mills, Meridian; G. J. McClellan, superintendent Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo; E. W. Cargill, overseer carding, Tupelo Cotton Mills, Tupelo; T. E. Adams, overseer carding and spinning, Lorraine Cotton Mills, West Point; H. Will Nelson, president textile department A. & M. College; Edgar Mitchell, superintendent Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall; T. S. Garner, overseer weaving, Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, and O. A. Moers, manager Priscilla Mills, Meridian.

Paper From Cotton Linters.

The manufacture of paper from former waste products of cottonseed old mills, the short fiber lint that must be removed from the hulls before crushing, is to be introduced in the paper mill on the Gunpowder River at White Hall, Md., at which place paper has been manufactured for over 100 years. The present company operating here is the White Hall Paper Manufacturing Company. Extensive improvements are to be made, the output increased and special machinery for treating the waste cotton that is to be installed in the near future.—Cotton & Cotton Oil News.

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Cotton Goods in Canada.

(Continued from Page 3)

The "L. X." are narrow 26/27-inch subcount prints that are sold by the mill at 6 1-2 cents a yard less 12 1-2 per cent. The 12 1-2 per cent is the trade discount assigned to the jobber as his margin and he has to sell the retailer at the "list" or restricted price of 6 1-2 cents. Some of these 26/27-inch prints actually measure only 25 1-2 inches, but the demand for such narrow prints in Canada is small, anyhow.

The "3" prints are 29/30 inches wide, come in indigo, aniline, regatta, blouse, plates, reds cardinal browns omish pinks, lilacs, and chambray, and are sold by the mill at 8 cents a yard less 15 per cent. In assorted lots the same price is charged for all kinds but if indigos only are specified a higher price is charged.

The "D. C." prints are 31/32 inches wide and seem to be more largely sold than those of any other class. They come in regatta, blouse, pink cardinals, solid colors, borders, omish two-tone stripes, aniline, etc. and are sold by the mill at 10 cents a yard less 15 per cent.

The "D. C." prints are 31/32 inches wide and sold assorted in indigo navy and gold, navy and white, and Copenhagen at 10 cents a yard less 15 per cent, with increased price for indigos alone.

The "T. B." German prints, guaranteed pure indigo dyed, are 29/30 inches wide and sold at 11 cents a yard less 17 1-2 per cent. They are heavy prints with large designs and used especially by the Doukhobors and Mennonites of Western Canada.

The "G. C." indigo prints are 30/31 inches wide, and are sold by the mill at 13 1-2 cents a yard less 15 per cent.

The Dominion in addition makes printed delaines, challies, foulards, crapes, dress ducks, drapery cloths, tickings, etc.

The Dominion makes gray sheetings from 25 to 40 inches wide, its "Bengal" and "Bombay" brands being mainly 33 to 36 inches and the "Mount Royal wide grays" 40 inches wide. The gray drills are mainly of the 29-inch width, with some up to 34 inches, and gray twills of the 36-inch width. The Dominion makes three grades of ordinary gray ducks: "Savannah," of which the 6-ounce invoices from the mill at 11 1-2 cents and the 12-ounce at 21 3-8 cents a yard; "Tident," 12 1-8 and 22 1-2 cents for the 6 and 12 ounce, respectively; and "Eagle," 14 1-8 cents for the 6-ounce on up to 26 5-8 cents for the 12-ounce. Its gray cantons run from 25 to 31 inches and the bleached cantons from 22 to 29 1-2 inches. The wide gray and bleached sheetings are made in 6 to 11 quarter widths.

The Dominion bleached shirtings, cambrics and longcloths are mainly 35/36 inches wide; bleached interlinings 36/37 inches. The white summer suitings are 36/37 inches; white duck suitings, 26 1-2/27 inches and bleached drills, 30/31 inches. The circular pillow cottons are 40 to 50 inches wide and pillows slips, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches.

The Dominion quilts run 60 by 80,

72 by 70, 71 by 81, 70 by 90, and 72 by 90, with mill prices of 75 cents to \$1.10 each. The gray duck and honeycomb towels run from 52 1-2 to 90 cents a dozen at the mill, with bleached towels in fancies up to as high as \$1.42 a dozen. The 32-inch butter cloths sell at the mill for 2 3-4 to 4 cents a yard.

The Dominion makes two classes of cotton blankets, the "Dragon," which sells in the 10/4 width at 82 1-2 cents and in the 11-4 width at \$1, and the "Ibex," which sells in the 10-4 width at 87 1-2 cents, in the 11-4 width at \$1.05 and in the 12/4 width at \$1.25 at the mill. The Dominion blankets are made entirely by the Montmorency mill near Quebec, which turns out about 7,500 pairs a week and which has an up-to-date equipment with 14 German-made napping machines. The Montmorency mill has a complete waste-spinning plant with 17 sets of triple cards for making waste yarns on the German woolen principle. The mill buys cotton waste from the United States, as well as from other mills, and makes many blends for sale to hosiery mills and to mills needing colored waste filling for flannelettes, cottonades, etc. The most popular yarn blend made for underwear purposes is produced by running 1 brown lap to 12 wide.

Products of Montreal Cottons (Ltd.)

The Dominion does not attempt the finer grades of white goods, and with the exception of those made by the Wabasso Mill this field is held by the Montreal Cottons (Ltd.). The Montreal's Victoria lawns and their "Lisle," "Imperial," and "Lingerie" muslins are all made in the 39-40 inch widths, the lawns running from 6 3-4 to 11 1-2 cents and the muslins from 8 3-4 to 10 1-2 cents a yard at the mill. Their white checked and white striped muslins come in 26, 27 and 28 inch widths, with a few 36 inches wide. Their underwear cloths—longcloths, cambrics and nainsooks—are all made 35-36 inches. Their bleached Indian head suitings run from 8 1-2 to 12 cents a yard in the 28-inch width and 10 to 13 1-2 cents a yard in the 32-inch width at the mill, with 1 1-2 cents a yard extra for colors. Their costume ducks and drills in linen and cashmere finishes are mainly 29-inch, with a few 26 and 29 inch.

The sateens in black and colors, as made by the Montreal Cottons, are 27 to 32 inches wide, while their percalines are 36-36 inches. The percaline "Foulard," on which the Montreal Cottons' price list is said to be based, is the cheapest grade of cloth made by them, being a 25-inch, 68 by 52, plain woven, filled and glazed lining. Their 1912 spring price list quotes this at 5 1-2 cents, while their 1913 spring price list quotes this at 5 1-2 cents, which gives an idea of the rise in prices due to other religion.

No Change Possible.

When Myron brought home his monthly school report, it made a very poor showing.

"This is very unsatisfactory," said his father, looking over the report. "I am not at all pleased with it."



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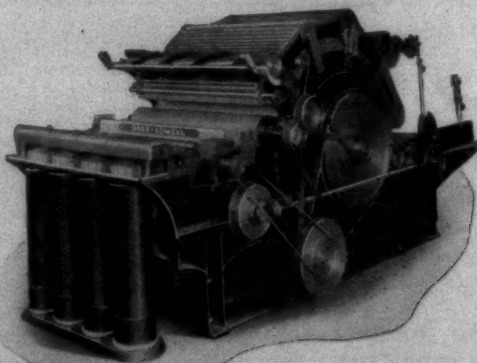
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WRITE FOR INFORMATION

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"I knew you wouldn't be," answered Myron. "I told the teacher so, but she said she couldn't change it."—Ex.

"Come around tonight and I'll give you Murphy," said the housewife as she went about her work. Life.

Power and Its Transmission

T. N. KELSEY before Lowell Textile School Alumni Association.

It was with some hesitancy that I accepted the invitation to be one of your guests on this occasion, also to take for my remarks the suggested subject, "Power and the Transmission of Power," knowing full well the accepted ideas of the individual and the common forms of practice in vogue at present. However, the problem is worthy of deep consideration by all interested in the subject. The limited time at our disposal will not permit of a full discussion, and I will only attempt roughly to cover some of the points that seem important.

Our source of power depends upon local conditions. If water power is available without too much expenditure for installation, we would naturally select this form. If we were located in the anthracite regions, where cheap fuel of the finer grades could be secured, we endeavor to make use of these. Close to the bituminous regions this source of power would be available, and in the oil territory fuel oil would be selected. It all should depend upon the best source at hand.

If we refer back to the early history of this city we find the source of power—the river that flows beneath the bridge we cross in coming to this institution, favorable to the erection of water power that caused the manufacturers to select this site for their operations. This source of supply was sufficient for a long term of years, until the increased installation of machinery called for more power than the flowage would supply in dry seasons. With this condition to contend with, a new source was required and the steam engine came into use, first, as a stand-by in dry seasons, and later for every-day use to supply the ever-increasing demand for power.

At present we have the steam turbine taking the place of the reciprocating engine to a large extent for increase of power and to some extent doing away with it entirely. To use this form of prime mover we must resort to the electrical form of transmission or some form of gearing to reduce its speed

within the range of mechanical transmission.

Power at Minimum Cost.

The problem has been through each successive stage to produce power permanently at a minimum cost. This statement is or should be true of the present time. I often wonder if my conception of what should be is correct, as many installations seem out of place to produce economical power, figured on the basis of the output of the plant.

It sounds fine to say we produce a horsepower, or a k. w. for a low down price, but this is of little value to a manufacturer. What should interest him is the cost of power based upon what his output is. The cost of a k. w. interests the manufacturer of electrical current, as this is what he has for sale and sells it at so much a k. w.

In the erection of a new plant one of the most important features to be decided is, what form of prime mover is best suited for the work to be performed; also what form of transmission will be most suitable.

Let us consider a textile plant which interests those of us who are directly or indirectly connected with textile manufacturing. Water power is almost out of the question at the present day, unless it is transmitted long distances through the medium of electricity. To do this calls for large expenditure of money, and I question the advisability of many installations of this kind.

A properly laid out textile plant can be taken care of by a compound engine with belt or rope transmission for a less cost for installation and do the work for the least possible cost. Frictional and other losses are reduced to the minimum. If the plant has use for steam in the various processes, then the engine equipment should be in conformity with the requirements of the plant. It may be proper so to design our compound engine to provide for bleeding the low pressure receiver to supply our steam, or to put in a simple engine if the demand requires. If the

plant is of sufficient size the installation of two engines may be advisable, one to be a simple one to furnish the required steam and the other a compound to take care of the balance of power.

Separate and Central Installations.

With an old plant where the original lay-out has been distorted and numerous buildings have been erected, without thought of keeping within the limits of economic conditions, we are confronted with a complex condition. It may be advisable to make use of the electrical form of transmission or separate the engines into several places where the requirements of power can be transmitted with the least possible loss. The objection to separate engine rooms may be summed up as being loss due to radiation from long pipes and condensation in same, and additional wages for engineers. To offset this we have the saving of friction which will generally overcome the former. We have also a lesser cost for shafting and belting.

Efficiency of Electrical and Mechanical Drives.

Owing to the flexibility of the electrical form of transmission, this method has been adopted in many installations, both for new and old plants. The claim is made for the use of this form that the losses from friction of long lines of shafting is eliminated, that there is greater production due to more evenness of speed and doing away with belt towers and added cleanliness. As to evenness of speed, I doubt the claim. Many mills equipped with mechanical transmission produce the finest grades of cloth where it is absolutely necessary to have prices before we could strike a balance. If it were turbine driven we would have an excess expenditure per k. w. over an engine-driven plant. It is claimed for the turbine equal and better steam consumption, as compared with the reciprocating engine. Evidence does not support the claim of being able to earn the fixed charges. In fact, numerous examples show a greater expenditure for power with the new over the older plant. Tests

in excess, nearly 50 per cent. more than a good compound reciprocating engine will do; another, 40 per cent. more.

If we have a plant doing fairly good work why change? If it does not then find the cause. If it is through lack of attention, or being unsuitable, rectify the causes.

Consider the fixed charges on a new plant, what they amount to and figure how much coal it will buy. Credit your old plant with this amount and then ask yourself, Will a new plant pay?

High Shaft and Belt Speeds

A rope drive installed in the center of the distributed power will be the most economical to install. If properly designed it will do good continuous work for years with minimum outlay for upkeep. Belt drives last longer than rope drives and are somewhat more costly. The losses in friction are about the same with either type. Good oak-tanned belts last for years if properly taken care of and not too heavily overloaded. Shafting speed for main lines should be high, as well as speed of belts. High speed calls for lighter shafting and smaller belts. Belt speed of a mile a minute, and shafting speed for main lines of 450 revolutions per minute will run smoothly and without any trouble.

Isolated buildings where the power does not warrant engine installation can be taken care of better by electrical transmission. This also applies to scattered machinery, where the layout is not compact like a textile plant.

Operating and Consulting Engineers

The operating engineer of today is qualified to be consulted on matters pertaining to the operation of the plant under his charge. Failure to recognize the fact has proven costly in numerous cases.

Consulting engineers have their place and some of them perform good work for their clients. However, the fact remains that men are afflicted with inherited avariciousness and a tendency to secure for themselves the greatest recompense for their services. This

(Continued on Page 9)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

November Contest.

Considerable interest is being taken in the November contest for the best practical article on "Care and Operation of Roving Frames."

We do not expect a large number of articles to be contributed to this contest as there are not many who understand the roving frames well enough to write about them.

There will be two prizes, one \$10 and the other \$5 and there is a good opportunity for a practical man who understands roving frames to get one of the amounts.

We hope no one will fail to enter the contest because he can not write or spell well. What we want are practical ideas by practical men and we will correct errors in grammar and spelling.

After the contest is closed the articles will be printed in book form and two copies of the book will be given to each man who contributes an article to the contest.

New Cotton.

Editor:

I have seen several articles on your discussion page recently relative to uneven yarn and wish some one would tell me how to make even yarn and keep the numbers even when running green cotton. I think every year when new cotton comes in that I will go through without trouble but it always tears up and, we lose some production for several weeks.

What is the best way of handling new cotton?

I would like to have some ideas on this subject.

A. E. L.

Double Roving.

Editor:

I notice the question relative to why the English spin from single roving while we use double roving.

There is no denying the fact that the English spin yarns fully equal to the best American yarns if not superior.

We can not deny that below No. 40's they seldom, if ever, use double roving on spinning. It has been shown that the difference in cost is from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound in favor of using single roving.

If it cost us one-quarter to one-half cent per pound more to spin from double roving, why do we do it?

The first reason is because everybody else does it and we have come to believe that double roving is necessary. We have not enough initiative to break away from an established custom. The second reason is that the English mix and prepare their cotton better than we do and

they do not need the doubling on the spinning frame. They mix the cotton with great care and use bale breakers, special openers and other machinery while many of our mills try to use the cards to clean the heavy trash out of the cotton.

We can spin from single roving but custom and lack of opening room machinery hold us back.

English.

Answer to Roadster.

Editor:

I see that "Roadster" asks through the columns of your paper why cotton mill managers have of late years begun selecting weavers for promotion to superintendents positions, and I wish to say a few words on the subject. It is not necessarily because of superior qualities in the weaver, but mostly because there is more competition in the weave room and this makes the weaver strive harder to hold his job and the mills are obliged to take notice because, in my opinion, the weaver tries harder to do all that he can, while his brother overseers in the card room, and spinning room as well, are taking things easy and therefore do not attract the mills attention as does the man who must fight eternally to hold his own.

E. L. D.

For Cleaning Floors.

Many textile mills are showing considerable saving in the cleaning department by the use of Special Savogran manufactured by the India Alkali Works, of Boston.

Special Savogran is put up in powder form, but to be made into soft soap by dissolving in proportion of one-half pound to each gallon of hot water. These directions are very simple and in this way the bulk of the cleaning material is multiplied 16 times.

Many mills have found considerable waste by using cleaning powder direct in the water and this idea of making a bulky product for the cleaners to handle results in cutting the cost per month in half. This requires a very high grade of material so that the purchasers receive benefit both from the quality of the washing powder and reduced cost per month.

There is a large advantage in using an all soluble cleanser for wooden floors over one which contains silica, pumice or anything of gritty nature. This latter reduces the price per pound for material but at the same time increases cleaning cost, the insoluble matter having no specific value, frequently leaving the floors streaked and many times clogging traps and waste pipes.

Special Savogran is highly recommended for use in all cotton mills.—India Alkali Works.

Power and Its Mission.

(Continued from Page 8.)

of turbines do not give anywhere near the economy of the reciprocating engine. I know of one that is brings biased ideas, with the result that many plants have been loaded up with unnecessary apparatus simply to bring about the added income from the percentage received on the total cost.

Simplicity in design, co-operating engineers, working for the best interests of the owners, will bring results not attained in many plants of recent design.

Sanitary Drinking Fountain.

There is a need in every mill of the instalment of a sanitary drinking cup. Already in some of the mills the cup has been placed, and other mill owners are giving it favorable consideration. The question has been brought up about the cup as to whether one could be secured that would cut off the water automatically after drinking, as it would be rather expensive to have one that would be dependent upon the employees to turn off every time on account of their failure to do so. This can be secured. There is a cup with a spring and the water comes up only when the finger is pressed upon the spring. The public drinking cup in the mills should be dispensed with, but not until the sanitary drinking fountain has been placed. A thirsty person might in case of no cup turn up the bucket now and then, as was the case with a little negro boy the other day on the train. He went to the spigot and finding nothing from which to drink did not puzzle his head much about it. Neither did he go back unquenched. The water was there, and he was there and the only way to get it was to meet it. This he did by ducking his head in the basin, fastening his lips well up on the metal spigot, lest a single drop escape and drank—like a calf.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Superintendents and Overseers

Republic Cotton Mills,

Great Falls, S. C.

Dever Little.....Superintendent
J. L. Scruggs.....Carder and Spinner
K. C. Elters.....Weaver & Cloth Room
D. P. Sides.....Master Mechanic

Holston Manufacturing Co.,

Lenoir City, Tenn.

O. W. Stites.....Superintendent
W. J. Tallent.....Carder
W. R. Veal.....Spinner
J. H. Perkins.....Master Mechanic

Strickland Cotton Mills,

Valdosta, Ga.

W. E. Malloy.....Superintendent
J. T. Brooks.....Carder
G. E. Malloy.....Spinner
J. L. Stevens.....Weaver
J. S. Johnson.....Cloth Room
B. Bennett.....Master Mechanic

Gluck Mills,

Anderson, S. C.

W. Z. McCue.....Superintendent
J. V. Owens.....Carder
J. V. Jones.....Spinner
J. C. Burke.....Weaver
H. L. McDonald.....Cloth Room
Charlie Reid.....Master Mechanic

Clinton Cotton Mills,

Clinton, S. C.

J. P. Carter.....Superintendent
E. F. Anderson.....Carder
W. R. Coggins.....Spinner
H. E. Kohn & J. P. Hughes, Weavers
E. E. Shedd.....Cloth Room
W. R. Brown.....Master Mechanic

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

.....Superintendent
.....Overseer of Carding
.....Overseer of Spinning
.....Overseer of Weaving
.....Overseer of Cloth Room
.....Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

Prosperity Indicated.

The following extracts taken from last week's reports of both Dunn and Bradstreet indicate good business for the future.

Bradstreet's Review said: "The events of the week spell progress along generally favorable lines. Leading in activity, both in first and second hands, has been cotton goods division. In some quarters something like a buyers' panic has developed as the result on the one hand of realized small stocks and on the other of the heavy advance in raw material. Second only to cotton fabrics in strength is the knit goods division which does larger order business for fall and output reported insufficient to fill demands."

Dunn's review said: "Especially favorable conditions prevail in the dry goods markets, which report an excellent distribution at rapidly advancing prices in practically all departments. The textile situation reflects decided betterment, with men's wear mills booking large orders and machinery is more fully employed than for a long time past."

Should Meet At Boston.

It has been our intention to make a fight to have the next meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held in the South as there has been only one meeting of that association held in recent years in reasonable proximity to the mills. Many mill presidents and treasurers can afford neither the expense or the time to attend the meetings at Washington, D. C., and other points and for that reason have not attended a meeting in many years and new men who have come into the industry have never had an opportunity of becoming affiliated with the Association.

For the above reason we expected to urge upon the Board of Governors the advisability of holding the next meeting at Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta or some other Southern city but our editor while in Boston, Mass., last week learned from F. H. Bishop, president of the Textile Exhibitors' Association that an effort will be made to have the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association meet in Boston next April.

Mr. Bishop is prime mover in

this matter, but we are informed that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the meeting at Atlantic City will extend an invitation for the meeting.

One week in April, 1914 will be known in Boston, Mass., as Textile Week, as there will be held at Mechanics' Hall of that city the greatest textile machinery exhibit this country has ever beheld.

During that week the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold their spring meeting in Boston and we heartily approve of the proposition of having the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association hold their annual gathering in Boston during the same week. We believe that such a meeting will do much to promote harmony and a better understanding between the leading manufacturers of the two sections.

The chief reason, however, that we favor the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association meeting in Boston at that time is that it will give the Southern mill men the opportunity of seeing the Textile Exhibit and, having seen the exhibit two years ago, we can guarantee that it is well worth the time and expense of any man interested in textile manufacturing.

The exhibit in 1914 will far exceed that of 1912 for already more space is under contract than was taken in 1912.

The 1914 exhibit will occupy 125,000 square feet of floor space and not only are there to be many new exhibitors but most of the former exhibitors have contracted for increased space.

Practically everything new in textile machinery will be exhibited and many of the exhibits are to be shown in operation.

We especially urge the superintendents of the Southern cotton mills to attend the Textile Machinery Exhibit at Boston in 1914.

In 1912 only four superintendents of Southern mills attended the exhibit but fully one hundred should be present next year.

While we desire very much to see the next meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association held where the mill men can attend in large numbers, we believe it would be wise to accept the invitation which will be extended and hold the meeting at Boston.

Export of Manufactures.

A recent report issued by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., shows that manufacturers made their best export record in the fiscal year 1913. They show not only a larger total than ever before and a larger increase than in any preceding year, but also formed a larger percentage of the total exports than on any previous occasion. The total exports of the two great groups,

"Manufactures Ready for Consumption" and "Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing," amounted to \$1,187,000,000, against \$1,120,000,000 in 1912, \$767,000,000 in 1910, \$612,000,000 in 1905, \$485,000,000 in 1900, \$179,000,000 in 1890, and \$122,000,000 in 1880. The increase in 1913 over the immediately preceding year was \$167,000,000, against \$141,000,000 in 1911, the largest gain in any earlier year. The share which these two groups of manufactures, when combined, formed of the total exports, was larger in 1913 than ever before, being 48.9 per cent of the total, against 44.9 per cent in 1910, 41 per cent in 1880. The group, "Foodstuffs, Partly or Wholly Manufactured," shows a slight decline during the decade, the value of this group being \$300,000,000 in 1903, and \$320,000,000 in 1913.

Finished manufactures and those for further use in manufacturing share in the gain of 1913, as well as in earlier years, the total of finished manufactures exported being \$778,000,000, against \$672,000,000 in 1912, \$499,000,000 in 1910, \$332,000,000 in 1900, \$133,000,000 in 1890, and \$93,000,000 in 1880; while manufactures for further use in manufacturing in 1913, were \$409,000,000 against \$348,000,000 in 1912, \$286,000,000 in 1910, \$153,000,000 in 1900, \$46,000,000 in 1890 and \$29,000,000 in 1880. Finished manufactures formed 32 per cent of the exports in 1913, against 24 per cent in 1900, 16 per cent in 1890, and 11 per cent in 1880. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing formed 16.8 per cent of the exports of 1913, against 11.2 per cent in 1900, 5.5 per cent in 1890, and 3.5 per cent in 1880.

They show, for the ten years ending with 1913, an increase of 153 per cent in the export of manufactures (exclusive of foodstuffs), and of 34 per cent in all other articles exported. The actual increase in the 10-year period, measured by dollars, is: manufactures, \$719,000,000, all other articles, \$317,000,000. Manufactures formed 48.9 per cent of the exports of 1913, and 33.6 per cent of those of 1903.

Record Production Leaves Small Stocks.

"Practically all reports from the dry goods trade agree," says Pearsall's, "that stocks of goods have been very much reduced, owing to an unsettled financial situation and tariff uncertainties. And still the reports of the Census Bureau indicate that domestic mills this season have consumed more raw material by fully 400,000 bales than ever before in the history of the trade. Has this enormous output not only been absorbed, but old stocks reduced, and if so just where have the goods gone? An increased export demand may account in some measure for the light stocks reported at the end of such a season's production, but it is probable that a great volume of goods might be taken in filling up the 'scattering holes' created by the short crops preceding 1911, without making much change in the small appearance of the available supply."

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES.****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

Chas. F. McCall has resigned as overseer spinning at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

T. B. Farmer has accepted position as overseer spinning at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Geo. Womble has resigned as overseer carding at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

M. C. Williams has accepted position as overseer carding at the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

P. H. Shropshire has been promoted to second hand in the cloth room at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills.

J. H. Crawford of the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills is now second hand at the Brookside Mill, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ben Parker has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Charlie Boliek has accepted position as loom fixer at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C.

Geo. K. Tate has resigned as superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

C. A. Shuford has resigned as overseer carding at the Dacotah Mill, Lexington, N. C.

W. G. Henderson, resident manager of the Hamilton-Carhartt Mill Rock Hill, S. C., has gone on a business trip to Northern points.

J. H. Gault has resigned as manager of the Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, S. C., and will erect another knitting mill at that place.

D. I. Williams of Rockingham, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of carding at the Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

W. T. Martin has resigned as card grinder at the Monroe (Ga.) Mill to accept similar position at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

A. L. Cannon has resigned as bookkeeper at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills and is now bookkeeper at the office of the Spartanburg Herald.

Lon Isenhour has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

R. A. Fairchild has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

O. B. Walter, of Concord, N. C., has accepted position with the Cabarrus Mill of the same place.

James Beyers has resigned as overseer of carding at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. J. Bennefield has resigned as overseer of carding at the Beaver Dam Mills, Edgefield, S. C.

E. C. York, of Ramseur, N. C., has accepted position as bookkeeper at the Hopedale Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

H. M. Hancock, of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has become section hand at the Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, of the same place.

Y. C. Gay has been transferred from second hand in the cloth room at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills to the position of bookkeeper at the same mills.

J. J. Queen has resigned as second hand in carding at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Stricklen has resigned as yarn inspector at the Jewel Mill, Thomasville, N. C., to accept a similar position at the knitting mill at that place.

J. W. Billings has resigned his position with the Johnston Mfg. Co., N. Charlotte, N. C., to become second hand at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

Davidson Burris has resigned his position at the Elford Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C., and accepted position as machinist at one of the mills at Kannapolis, N. C.

R. W. Castles has resigned his position in the office of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to become traveling salesman for the Remington Typewriter Co.

P. B. Raiford has resigned his position in the finishing and shipping department of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a position with the Griffin (Ga.) Mills.

R. G. Nuttall, overseer of carding at the Hartwell (Ga.) Mills, did not resign as overseer of carding and spinning at the Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., as stated through error last week. The latter position is held by A. T. Nuttall.

O. C. Tuttle has accepted a position in the carding department of the Warioto Cotton Mills, Nashville, Tenn.

James R. Tomlin has resigned his position with the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., and accepted position with the Exposition Mills, of Atlanta, Ga.

M. N. Poole, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Pearl Mills, Durham, N. C.

G. R. Brook has resigned as superintendent of the Paulding Co. Cotton Mill, Dallas, Ga., and has accepted a position with the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Ivanhoe Mfg. Co.,
Smithfield, N. C.

W. J. Gordon.....Superintendent
D. P. Murray.....Carder and Spinner
Tom Outland.....Master Mechanic

W. S. Gray Mills.
Woodruff, S. C.

J. A. Jenkins Supt.
E. T. Zimmerman Spinner
A. L. Fisher Carder
C. L. Montjoy Finishing
R. L. Scruggs.....Master Mechanic

Unity Spinning Mill.

LaGrange, Ga.

S. Y. Austin Supt.
J. P. Hunt Carder
S. B. Kersey.....Spinner
J. G. Saying.....Windin
W. S. Jenkins.....Master Mechanic

Pomona Mill.

Greensboro, N. C.

C. N. Harper Supt.
C. E. Sharpe Carder
W. L. Phillips Spinner
J. E. Jones Weaver
L. E. White.....Cloth Room
N. J. Wright.....Master Mechanic

**It Saves Stops****Get Some Free to Prove It**

It saves half or more of the labor of lacing belts, for it lasts twice as long or longer. And you know the labor costs far more than the lace. But even its cost is nothing like so great as the loss of output, overhead charges, and wages inflicted by stops, when lace breaks. With Tannate you can save half or more of all these losses, for it does not so soon become hard and brittle. Besides, it costs less per year because it lasts so long.

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NEW YORK—116 Beekman St.

CHICAGO—336 W. Randolph St.

Factory and Tannery—WILMINGTON, DEL.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cooleemee, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills are overhauling all the dwelling houses with H. H. Davis as foreman.

Greenville, S. C.—The Conestee Mills will, it is reported, install automatic looms to replace old machinery. They now have 16,680 spindles and 371 looms on wide sheeting.

Chickamauga, Ga.—The Crystal Springs Bleachery is having many new houses built in different parts of the town for new families coming here.

Bessemer, Ala.—According to a local report, representatives of hosiery and duck mills have been in this city, looking over the field with the view of establishing branch plants here.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Thrift Mill at Paw Creek is now getting in machinery and installing it preliminary to operations this fall. A number of additional houses in the village are also being constructed.

Charlotte, N. C.—Two concerns which operate knitting mills at different parts of the country, one of them in Georgia, are said to be corresponding with the Greater Charlotte Club with a view of locating plants here. No definite information could be obtained but it is understood that the Georgia concern has practically decided upon a plant in Charlotte.

Barnesville, Ga.—The former capacity of the old plant of the Collier Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of cotton ribbed underwear, has been practically doubled by the recent completion of enlargements and additions to the knitting, bleaching and finishing departments. Electric power to supplant steam has also been installed in both the old and new plants.

Rek Hill, S. C.—The Hamilton-Carhartt Mills are this week giving a vacation to their employees, the entire plant, with the exception of the sewing department, being closed down.

All of the houses in the old section of their village are being repainted and otherwise improved. The new homes which have recently been added to the village will be equipped with electric lights and other modern conveniences.

The village school, which includes a kindergarten, cooking and sewing classes, will open the new session as soon as the plant resumes operation on next Monday.

A new slasher is now being added to the present equipment. The plant has recently installed 25 new looms, one slubber, one spooler and warper. Their output is denims.

Cedartown, Ga.—C. R. Borders is planning the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of cotton rugs. His plans have not yet been announced and he has not yet purchased the machinery.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Rome Hosiery Mills will build a two-story addition to their plant to cost \$7,000. The addition will be equipped with considerable new machinery. The mill now has 249 knitting machines, dyeing and finishing machinery, etc.

Kershaw, S. C.—The machinery for the Kershaw Cotton Mill has arrived and it is being rapidly installed by Frank Noon and S. H. Michaels, machinists.

The cotton mill has secured the services of S. C. Dover, of Bemis, Miss., as superintendent. Mr. Dover was formerly superintendent of a cotton mill in Bemis, Miss. He has already arrived in Kershaw.

Mebane, N. C.—The newly equipped plant of the Durham Hosiery Mills is now running on full time and has increased its capacity during the last few months.

Anderson, S. C.—The Cox Manufacturing Co. was sold at public auction on Tuesday to Wellington Sears & Co. of Boston for \$125,000, the upset price fixed by the court. This is the third time that the property has been offered at public sale, the upset price being reduced each time. The cost of the mill was nearly \$500,000 and it is in good condition. It has been idle for nearly a year. B. E. Geer of Greenville, presented the bid.

The new purchasers state that they will start the plant up as soon as the machinery can be gotten in shape.

There is now an indebtedness of between \$260,000 and \$170,000 on the property, about \$70,000 to Wellington, Sears & Co. It has not been de-

cided who will be in charge of the mill when it resumes operation, but it is rumored that B. E. Geer, president of the Westervelt Mill, will have charge.

Morristown, Tenn.—Within the next ten days ground will be broken for the erection of a knitting mill for the Holston Manufacturing Co. of Lenoir City. The building will be of brick construction, 60 x 200 feet. The investment will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. When the mill is complete, it will employ about 250 operatives. This is to be an auxiliary plant of the Holston Manufacturing Co. who now have a large plant at Cleveland.

Newbern, N. C.—Some weeks ago a number of Newbern capitalists began to make investigations in regard to the erection and operating a plant in this city for the manufacture of overalls. They have looked over the field pretty well and are convinced that it will be a paying proposition and are now planning to get up stock in this concern and begin operations. Plans have not yet been perfected, but it is almost a certainty that the plant will be erected and put in operation at no late date.

South Pittsburg, Tenn.—R. C. Aycock has again purchased the Buster Brown hosiery mill in this city. Less than two months ago Mr. Aycock sold this mill to the Buster Brown Co., of Chattanooga, and had under consideration the building of another plant here with greater facilities for turning out the finished product. Mr. Aycock will take immediate charge of the plant, and it is understood that extensive improvements will at once be made, the most important being the installation of a dyeing plant, which will enable the mill to finish its own product, which had heretofore been done by the Chattanooga mill. It is also rumored that Mr. Aycock will open a mill at Whitwell, this county, and prepare the goods in the rough and finish them up at the mill here.

Shelby, N. C.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ella Manufacturing Co. was held last week at the directors' room of the Shelby National Bank. The reports submitted by the auditors in their annual audit of the books, showed that the mill had made a very creditable showing for the past year.

The mill has doubled its capacity during the past year from 5,184 spindles and 126 looms to 10,368 spindles and 240 looms.

This mill, since it started five years ago, has showed net earnings of from 14 per cent to 25 per cent on the capital stock every year since it began operations, and has never paid less than 6 per cent dividend

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
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BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and Mercerizing Machinery

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH
IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A. H. WASHBURN, Southern Agent

Suite 800-806 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

annually.

The mill is now capitalized at \$120,000 common and \$50,000 preferred stock, and is under the management of J. R. Doyer, secretary and treasurer and A. Culberson, superintendent.

Monroe, N. C.—The Monroe Cotton Mills, which were offered for sale at public auction on Saturday were bought by B. D. Heath, of Charlotte, N. C. The price paid by Mr. Heath was \$100,201.25. It is understood that the mill will be practically in the hands of the same stockholders who owned it previous to the sale. Mr. Heath was president of the company and will continue in that office.

The mill was sold under a deed of trust, covering the real estate and machinery, with the exception of three spinning frames. The plant has 9,952 spindles and 194 looms for the production of wide sheeting. It has been idle for a number of months, but will be put in operation again at an early date. A new napper room is now under construction and other improvements are being made. The real estate included in the sale consists of 22 acres of land. There are also a number of tenement houses belonging to the mill.

The sale was for the purpose of paying the debts of the company, and after the obligations of the company are paid off, any remaining cash is to go to the stockholders of the corporation.

LaGrange, Ga. — The Park Mill, which has for the last few years been closed, will resume operation this week, according to a statement made by Howard Park, owner of the corporation.

Practically the entire mill is equipped with the new and modern machinery and all of the old machinery that will be used has been overhauled and made almost new.

The plan has 2,032 spindles, 52 looms with twistors and will manufacture shoe duck, with a yearly output valued around \$100,000.

Every piece of machinery in the mill will be electrically driven by power bought from the Columbus Power Company.

The mill will consume about 135 horse power and this will probably be increased in the near future as the business gains headway. There will be six motors installed in separate parts of the building in order that any part of the mill may be operated without any unnecessary load.

According to Mr. Park's estimate the property is worth \$50,000 which is about double the original capitalization.

It will be two or three weeks longer before the mill will be running under full load, owing to the fact that it is necessary for part of the machinery to make a product for the consumption of the machinery which makes the finished cloth.

LaGrange, Ga. — Wednesday, the 10th, was the date for the annual meetings of four of the enterprises connected with the general offices, namely, Unity Cotton Mills, Unity Spinning Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills and Manchester Cotton Mills.

The meeting of the Manchester Cotton Mills was held in the forenoon. All of the old officers and directors were re-elected and a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent was declared, payable on October 1. In addition, the usual addition to the reserve account for depreciation was made and a handsome sum added to the surplus.

The meetings of the Elm City and Unity Mills were held in the afternoon, and these enterprises, too, made handsome showings. The Unity Cotton Mills declared its usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 4 per cent. The Elm City Cotton Mills increased its dividend rate from a 10 per cent to a 12 per cent annual basis, by declaring a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent. In the cases of both mills the dividends are payable Oct. 1. No changes were made in the officers or directors of the Unity and Elm City Mills.

The dividends declared by these mills reach the total of nearly sixty thousand dollars.

Among the visitors from out of town were: O. A. Barnard of New York, W. H. Tobey of Chicago, J. Carroll Payne, James Banks, Allen F. Johnson and Col. Geo. M. Traylor of Atlanta, Captain P. G. Awtrey and Willis Johnson of Manchester, Mr. Spearman of Social Circle and M. M. Hunt of River View, Ala.

The annual meeting of the Milstead Manufacturing Company, of Conyers another big mill corporation connected with the general offices, was held in Atlanta on Thursday, and was attended by Fuller E. Callaway and C. V. Truitt.

Mill Safe Robbed.

The vault and offices of the Meritas Cotton Mills, Columbus, Ga., were rifled by burglars sometime during last Friday night, and \$270 in cash and two pistols were stolen. Entry was made into the place by the burglar or burglars cutting through the foot thick brick wall of the vault with chisels and augers obtained from a carpenter's tool chest that was found bursted open at a nearby house in course of construction.



Solves the Moisture Problem

When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

If you have not the correct humidity in your plant for the material you handle—it will lose its moisture.

And you will lose the weight you paid for. The Turbo-Humidifier puts back the moisture—giving the finished material its natural weight and saving your profits.

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It will cost you only a red stamp to get proof of these fact claims. Ask for the proof.

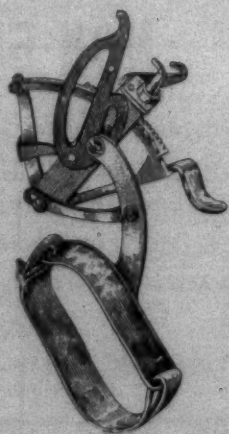
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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York—The close of last week found the cotton goods market in a very strong position, with two or three advances named on standard

bleached cloths, prints, percales and gingham, up to one-quarter cent, and still further advances on print cloths and gray goods. Even with the prices based on finished goods they are not yet on a parity with the cost of raw material. Prices on gray goods at the present time are based more on the question of supplies than on raw cotton, with the pressure of deliveries between now and the first of the year becoming heavier. The situation from the buyer's point of view is anything but satisfactory, but many are forced to operate in order to cover needs that they have left too long. The market has gotten away from the jobbers as well as the retailers in spite of the warnings which agents and commission houses gave a month ago. The fact that the mills held their production down to practically actual orders, is now resulting on a sharp squeeze for orders, for anything like nearby requirements.

Where actual advances have not been made on gingham, discounts have been shortened considerably. Discounts on cotton duck and some of the other heavy lines of cotton goods have also been shortened, but orders are still coming forward. Stocks in the cotton goods department of jobbing houses are low, and regret is expressed over the fact that stocks were pushed into the market a short time ago at prices which now seem very cheap. Retail demand is gradually cleaning up the stocks in jobbers' hands.

In the gray goods market last week, prices were advanced during the first of the week and considerable business was put through on staple cloths of all classes. The market reached the highest level of the year. Prices were firm at the end of the week, and goods for delivery during the next few weeks were scarce.

The market at the close of the week was at a much higher level than it was a week previous, 5 1-2 cents being bid for 80 squares, with mills declining to sell at this price; 38 1-2 inch, 64x60s sold at 5 1-4 cents against 5 1-8 cents bid the previous week, and 68x72s were firm at 6 cents.

Business in the Fall River print cloth market continued strong last week with brisk selling. There were further advances on many styles and contracts usually ran up to the first of the year. The total sales amounted to about 225,000 pieces. Wide goods were more active in the trading than the narrower styles, although considerable quantities of the latter were sold. There was an active demand for sateens and twills and fairly large quantities were sold. Mills have not been overstocked with these goods for a couple of weeks or since

renewed activity appeared in the market, and these goods are pretty well cleaned up.

Conditions in the print cloth market for the last month may have been very gratifying to manufacturers. Those who make coarse goods report that present prices, with the active business, afford them the best opportunity that they have had in a long while.

The manufacturers continue to maintain their strong position and buyers are obliged to meet their quotations if they want to get business. Under present conditions, the mills have been willing to sell rather freely on contracts as far ahead as the first of the year. Few contracts have been placed beyond that time. Most of the contracts have been placed for delivery for ten or twelve weeks ahead.

New York prices were as follows:

Pri clths, 28-in, std	3 3-4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 1-2	—
4-yd, 80x90s	7 3-8 to 7 1-2	—
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72s	6	—
38 1-2-in, std	5 3-8 to 5 1-2	—
Brown drills, std	8	—
Sheetings, southern		
std	8	—
3-yard	7 1-4	—
4-yard	6 1-4 to 6 1-2	—
Denims, 9-oz.	14 to 17	—
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
in duck	16 1-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 1-4	—
Std fancy prints	5 1-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-2	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 to 9 1-4	—
Kid fin. cambries	4 1-4 to 4 1-2	—

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Sept. 12, 1913	1,193,235
Last week	1,078,270
Same date last year	1,446,554

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 12.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, September 12, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	272,500
Overland to mills and Canada	2,805
Southern mill takings (estimated)	40,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	32,146
Brought into sight for the week	292,566
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	319,854
Overland to mills and Canada	4,818
Southern mill takings (estimated)	65,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	42,713
Brought into sight thus far for season	432,385

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In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

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Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a fairly good volume of business put through the yarn market last week though it was not well distributed. In the weaving lines, business was spotty, and prices were irregular with an upward tendency. With few exceptions, deliveries on old contracts were promptly accepted.

Spinners of knitting yarns are well sold ahead into the coming year and are holding firmly to their asking prices. On coarse numbers the general price was 22 cents for 10s, for spot delivery, but the finer numbers did not advance in the same proportion.

Manufacturers of hosiery were in market for yarns of both spot and future delivery, the best demand being for 14s and 20s cones. There was a fair demand for high grade Eastern frame spun carded cones. Sales of Eastern carded cones were made at 21 1-2 cents for 18s and 20s sold for 25 1-2 cents for quick delivery. Sales of 14s, 16s and 18s Eastern cones for future deliveries were made on the basis of 22 1-2 cents for 10s.

The demand for single combed peeler cones was fair, with 14s to 36s as the most sought after numbers. The prices showed a considerable variation for spot deliveries, depending on how badly the buyer needed the yarn. Sales of Southern frame spun 18s were made for 28 and 29 cents for spot deliveries. Sales of Southern frame spun combed peeler cones, delivery to start in two weeks, 14s to 18s, were made on the basis of 26 cents for 10s.

Weavers purchased yarns for both spot and future deliveries. The bulk of the business was for 30s and coarser, though the buying covered all numbers up to 50-2. There were sales of 10,000 to 30,000 pounds for future deliveries. There was a good demand for 302 warps, which have been very quiet for a couple of months. The demand for 20-2 was comparatively light.

Southern Single Skeins:

4 to 8s	19	—20
10s	20	—20 1-2
12s	20	—21
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	21	—22
20s	22	—23
24s	24	—24 1-2
30s	25	—1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	20	—
10s	20	—21
12s	21	—22
14s	21	—22 1-2
16s	21	—22 1-2
20s	23	—24
24s	24	—25
26s	25	—1-2
30s	26	—
40s	31	—34
50s	38	—
60s	46	—

9-4 slack	21	—
8-4 slack	20	—1-2
8-3-4 hard twist	18	—1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	—
10s	20	—12-21
12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	—1-2
16s	22	—
20s	23	—
24s	24	—
26s	24	—1-2
30s	25	—1-2-26
40s	31	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21	—1-2
14s	22	—22 1-2
16s	22	—1-2-23
20s	23	—1-2-24
24s	24	—1-2
26s	25	—
30s	26	—
40s	32	—
50s	38	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	21	—
10s	21	—1-2-22
12s	22	—22 1-2
14s	22	—1-2-23
16s	23	—
18s	23	—23 1-2
20s	23	—1-2-24
22s	24	—24 1-2
24s	24	—1-2-25
26s	25	—25 1-2
30s	26	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26	—26 1-2
22s	27	—
24s	27	—1-2
26s	27	—1-2-28
30s	29	—29 1-2
36s	32	—
40s	34	—1-2
50s	40	—41
60s	50	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—28 1-2-29
24s	29	—1-2-30
30s	33	—33 1-2
40s	38	—
50s	43	—44
60s	52	—55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28	—28 1-2
24s	30	—
30s	33	—
40s	41	—43
50s	45	—46
60s	51	—54
70s	60	—62
80s	70	—72

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Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

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Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	...
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	...
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	...
Chiquola, S. C., com	105	115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	50	...
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	...
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	...
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Go., common	80	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., Preferred	97	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	...
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart...	40	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	...
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	...

	Bid	Asked
Arista	...	...
Arlington	141	...
Avon	...	...
Brown, pf	100	...
Cannon	151	...
Cabarrus	150	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf	100	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	85	...
Chronicle	160	...
Cliffside	190	195
Edrd, N. C.	115	121
Erwin, com	150	...
Erwin, pf	103	...
Gibson	106	...
Gray Mf. Co.	117	120
Highland Park	191 1/2	200
Highland Park, pf	102	...
Imperial	133	1-3
Kesler	145	165
Loray Mills, pf	95	...
Loray, com	10	...
Lowell	181	...
Majestic	150	...
Patterson	125	...
Washington Mills	10	...
Washington Mills, pf	100	...
Wiscassett	135	150
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf	...	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker, pf	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills	92 1/2	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, common	100	...
Oconee Mills, pf	100	in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100	in.
Parker Mills, pf	40	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	...
Spartan Mill, S. C.	110	112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Union-Buffalo, 1st pf	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	38	60
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	...
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...	...

Personal Items

E. F. Humphries has accepted the position of second hand in the cloth room at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. C. Arthurs, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position with the Trenton (Tenn.) Mills.

D. L. Fowler of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position with the Trenton (Tenn.) Mills.

W. T. Love, secretary and treasurer of the Holland Mills, Gastonia will be president and treasurer of the Gastonia Cotton Mfg. Co.

James A. Greer has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Kincaid Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga., and will on October 1st, become southern representative of the Textile American, of Boston.

Robt. A. Love has resigned as president and manager of the Gastonia Cotton Mfg. Co., and has moved to Trenton, Tenn., to take charge of the Trenton Mills, of that place, which he recently purchased.

Certificates of Membership.

Secretary A. B. Carter, of the Southern Textile Association, has issued handsome certificates of membership to all members of the Association who are in good standing. These certificates, Mr. Carter says, will be sent only to those members who have paid their dues to date.

Welfare Workers Adjourn.

After resolving to make an annual event of the conference of the welfare workers of the Parker Cotton Mills, at Greenville, S. C., the conference which convened at two o'clock Monday, adjourned Tuesday afternoon after a meeting which was pronounced an unqualified success by all in attendance.

A number of interesting and helpful addresses were delivered before the meeting and plans outlined for the winter's work.

Mill Men Honored.

Fuller E. Callaway, of LaGrange, Ga., and G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus, Ga., prominent cotton manufacturers of Georgia, have been appointed by Gov. Slaton as state-at-large members of the special Western and Atlantic Railroad. This commission was created by the recent legislature and is charged with a careful investigation of the affairs of the State's road, the Western and Atlantic.

Killed by Elevator.

R. Guy Williams, aged about 16 years and employed as a sweeper in the Chronicle Mill, Belmont, N. C., met a horrible death last Friday night at 9:30 by being caught between an ascending elevator and the floor. There were no eye-wit-

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Incorporated 1900

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Loom Reeds of all kinds. Also Leice, Leno and Taping Reeds, Warping and Slasher Combs. Prompt deliveries. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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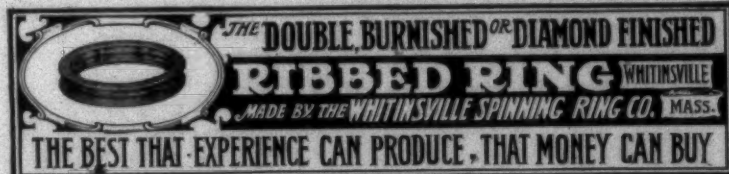
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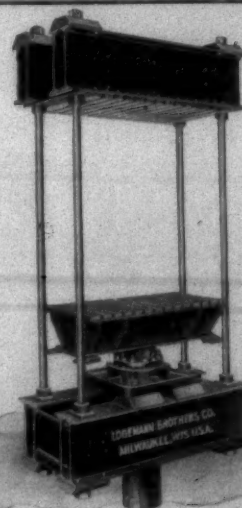
YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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J. H. MAYES,

Charlotte, N. C.

nesses to the accident, but, from the position in which the body was found, it is surmised that Williams was looking out over the edge of the elevator and was struck in the back of the head from the floor above.

His chest was caught between the floor and the casing of the elevator and he was dragged to the top of the landing, where he was discovered by a fellow workman.

He lived about 45 minutes.

W. H. Bigelow's New Plant.

One of the oldest machinery and card clothing concerns of Charlotte is locating a factory in Greenville, S. C., so as to be in the center of the cotton manufacturing district and also on account of the freight rates on their shipments in and out of Charlotte being nearly double by advance in classification.

Mr. Bigelow has been located in Charlotte for over twenty years, but for the above reason must locate a factory where it will be to the best interest of his customers. He will still retain a factory in Charlotte to accommodate his large North Carolina trade, while he feels it is due his South Carolina trade to be where he can give them prompt service and light freight charges.

Mr. Bigelow has been connected with the making and sale of card clothing for over fifty years and his large experience with card clothing and its use makes him an authority that is not questioned by any one.

He will give his personal attention to both factories and his customers can rely on the same courteous treatment they have always received, and his personal attention to any and all questions regarding card clothing.

With this new plant at Greenville Mr. Bigelow will have three large plants in operation, the third one having been operating in Atlanta for a number of years.

How Cotton Fibres May Be Injured.

(Continued from Page 5)

ed a white deposit, is generally found, which is the waxy covering of the fibres, showing that a severe scraping action has taken place. Such a deposit only represents a small proportion of the wax that must have come off the fibres, because the air currents, due to the high speed at which everything runs, carry the rest away.—Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colorists.

Killed by Street Car.

Mrs. Isabel Basom, aged lady of the Bandon Mill village, Greenville, S. C., was run over and killed by a street car last week. The accident occurred almost in front of her home. She had been on a visit to a neighbor and was returning home. As she was crossing the street, unaware that a car was approaching, she stepped almost directly in front of a fast moving car, and before the motorman could stop the car it passed over her, killing her almost instantly.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt. Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Wanted at Once.

I can use 2 or 3 families of fancy gingham weavers. My best weavers make from \$12 to \$14 per week. Apply to J. P. McCraw, Overseer Weaving Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

HELP WANTED.

THREE TO FOUR FAMILIES WITH CARD ROOM, SPINNING ROOM AND WEAVE ROOM HELP. HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE, AND CAN FURNISH STEADY EMPLOYMENT. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

BEAVER DAM MILLS,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

WANTED

Want a high grade cloth room overseer for medium size mill on sheetings, drills and nep goods. Pay \$2.75 to competent man. State experience and give particulars in first letter. Address No. 1032, care. Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 445.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or spinning, twisting, warping and winding. 7 years experience as overseer on 10's to 50's. 29 years old. Good habits. Good references. Can handle any size room. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 446.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reasons. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 447.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed, but wish a better place. Have had seven years' experience as overseer of carding and can furnish best of references. Address No. 448.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Fully competent and can come well recommended by past employers. 40 years old. Married. Temperate habits. Experience extends over a period of 20 years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 449.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods, and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 450.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept traveling position for mill supplies. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer to change. Long experience and first-class references. Address No. 451.

ing or superintendent. Held last position as overseer of carding 7 years and can give that mill as reference. Can get results. Address No. 452.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both at not less than \$3.50 or \$4.00 per day. Can furnish references from previous employers. Address No. 453.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck drills, chambrays, dobby weaves etc. First class references. Now employed. Address No. 454.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 455.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can furnish best of references for either place. Prefer North or South Carolina. Address No. 456.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 457.

WANT position as superintendent in either N. C. or S. C. Have had long experience and especially qualified on white and colored hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 458.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am an expert carder. Parties whose production is not up to standard in either quality or quantity would lose nothing by investigating. Possess character and educational qualifications. Address No. 459.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 460.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on jacquard and fancy goods, both white and colored. Also expert designer. Good references. Address No. 461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 462.

WANT position as overseer of beaming, warping, slashing, etc. Am I. C. S. graduate for full cotton course. Have run several beaming rooms and am thoroughly practical. Good references. Address No. 464.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill at not less than \$2.25.

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Have had long experience and am now employed. Age 26. Married. Good references. Address No. 466.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Prefer fine goods mill. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Have held present job 6 years but have good reason for wanting to change. Age 42. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand in first-class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 469.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 470.

WISH to correspond with managers of either white or colored mills that are contemplating a change of superintendents. Can give satisfactory references as to ability and character. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 471.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work including blanket manufacturing. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 472.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 473.

WANTED—A New England man, 40 years of age, married, moral and strictly temperate, wants position as superintendent. 28 years hard, practical experience on nearly all grades of cotton goods. Plain, fancies, and lenos. White or colored. From 40s to 100s yarns. Practical mechanic, good carder, expert weaver and finisher. Textile graduate, excellent manager, organizer, efficiency expert and live wire. 3 years' experience in

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

the South; at present employed. Reason for wanting to change not salary, but an opportunity to demonstrate ability. In this day of keen competition and tariff reform YOU want the best man. Have you got HIM? Investigate. All correspondence strictly confidential. All references. Address No. 474.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. 14 years' experience on cheek and plain work on Crompton and Knowles and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 475.

WANT position as designer or overseer of weaving or would accept second hand job in good mill with chance of promotion. Good references. Address No. 476.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 477.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 478.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 15 years as second hand and assistant overseer. Married. Strictly sober and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 479.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as superintendent of small mill. 10 years' experience as overseer. Married. Age 30. Strictly temperate. Can give good references. Address No. 481.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience in large mill and can give best of references. Sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 483.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Address No. 484.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill. Am practical mill man, experienced in carding, spinning, warping, twisting and winding. Am a hustler for production. Best of references. Address No. 485.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 486.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Can get production. Good references. Address No. 487.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and fancy weaving and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 488.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Experienced on both coarse and fine work. Address No. 489.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have run large rooms in a first-class mill and given satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 490.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 491.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Have had wide experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 492.

or overseer of weaving at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 493.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have 14 years experience on exports, domestics, sheetings, drills, fancies and sateens. Can furnish necessary references as to ability and character. Address No. 494.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 495.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 496.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding. Long experience as carder. Age 34. Married. Strictly sober and attend to business. Good references. Address No. 497.

WANTED position by a married man, 33 years old, as overseer

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Charlotte, N. C.

of carding in some good mill in N. C. Am now employed, but want better job. Have had four years' experience as overseer. 19 years in mill. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 498.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had ten years' experience as overseer. Have run some big jobs. Nothing less than \$2.50 per day considered. Good references. Address No. 499.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references and can give satisfaction. Address No. 500.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish references from former employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 501.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 502.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Age 23. Married. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 503.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 504.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience. 14 years on last job. Age 35. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 505.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding. Have had long experience and can give good references. Now employed. Address No. 506.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can

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In an East Tennessee town local capital has been subscribed for a knitting mill. The parties behind the enterprise want a capable manager and superintendent for the plant who will invest some money in stock.

There is a good supply of available labor, women and girls, many of whom are already trained.

If interested write.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Room 129 Washington, D. C.

secure production. Good references. Now employed, but want better position. Address No. 508.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 509.

MANUFACTURING Chemist, making Softeners, Sizing and Finishing Compounds is open for engagement with a Sizing material concern or will act as Maker for Manufacturing concern. Starch expert and good salesman. Practical sizer on Cottons and Worsted. English experience. Address No. 510.

JOB WANTED as overseer in large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Good references and long experience. Address No. 511.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 512.

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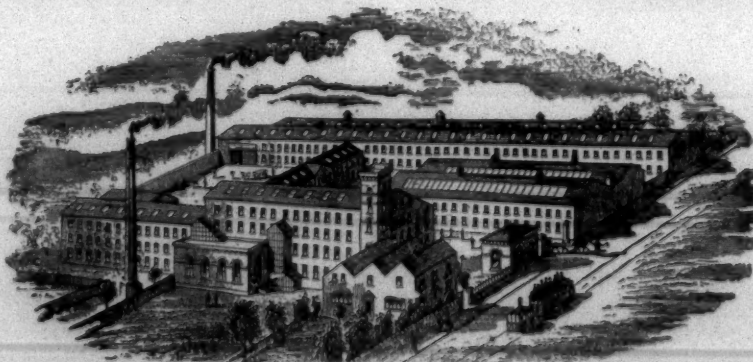
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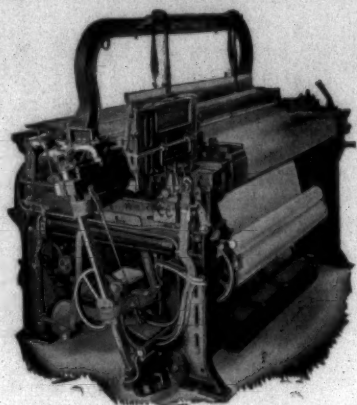
Draper Co.

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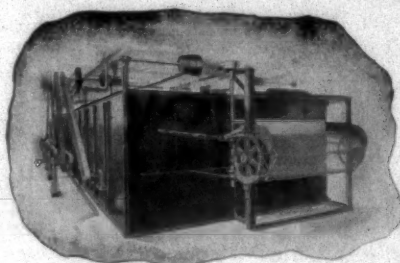
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READVILLE, MASS.

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"Proctor" Dryers

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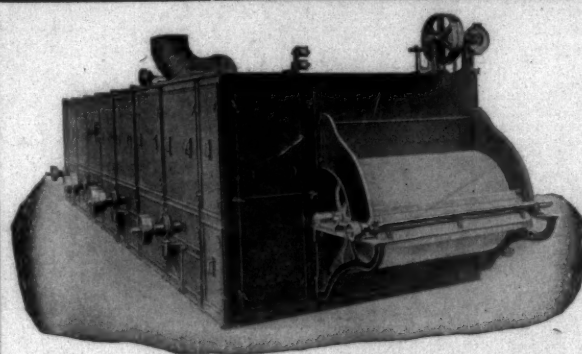


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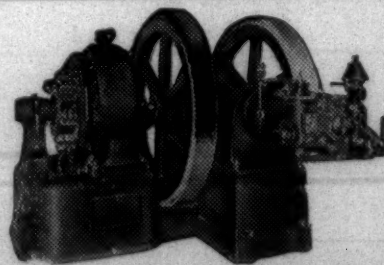
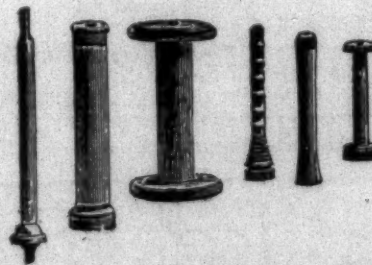
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